BAD ENGLISH.

A PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By HENRY ALFORD, D. D. Second Edition, 12mo, pp. 267. Alex

ALFORD, D. D. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 207. Aicr-ander Strahan. Upon the first appearance of this little work in England, every word-funcier was up in arms, and a great battle of phrases began of which we have not yet come to the end. In the present enlarged edition of which a large number of copies have been already printed, Dean Alford defends himself sgainst a host of opponents, and maintains his ground on various points of verbal criticism with subject that he can afford to treat it in a playful lations of pure English idiom which prevail more or less in good society, and are often found in the recommend it to our students of Lowth, Lindley Americans. On a subject of purely scholarly interest, such mutual accusations seem to us to be

often amusing dissection of some of the promine mistakes in English construction and pronunci tion. His remarks on the false use of the aspirate have almost exclusive application to the habits of English speakers. This vulgarism, seldom, if ever of some of his own friends. They had asked t in their aspirates. On making their appearance rather late, the family were thrown into consterns tion by the apology of the lady who said that she was very sorry they were after their time, but the had some ale by the way. The worthy paterfamil estonishment until it occurred to them that their tardy visitors had been detained by a storm an not by a tipple. This vulgarism does not escap A curious reason is given by one of his correspon ents for not accepting his gensure of dropping the

repensity is. It was but the other day that I The author conducts his racy criticisms with cerwould be at a certain house to which I was going he sister island."

English authority, although not common.

erms is sufficiently clear, although instinct, rather low this means only the determination of the pererson. But the form changes when we come vill fall." "If you slip on that ice, you will be when the will of the speaker compels that which is of common events foreseen in the future, "will" is

cleared up the mystery by venturing to suggest that perhaps the gentleman meant the "fur-r-r trade."

The expressions of "a superior man," "a very inferior person," seem to be creeping into general use, but they cannot be justified in grammar, and if followed out as a precedent, cannot fail, in the opinion of the author, "to vulgarize and deteriorate our language." Nor has he any mercy for the term "talented" as a designation for men of a bolity. This is as bad as bad can be. It is a perfect nondescript. It looks like a participle, but what verb is it from? Fancy such a verb as "to label". Colorides explained as a verb as "to label." Label. "A label." It is a label. The label as the liberal periods allotted for out-of-door rambling. Is that label. Is the liberal periods allot talent!" Coleridge exclaims against it, and asks other, but 'evinces gratitude.' I remember, when us to imagine other participles formed in the same the French band of the 'Guides' were in this coun way, and men being said to be" pennied, shillinged, try, to have read in The Illustrated News, that as and pounded." But by an equal abuse, remarks they proceeded, of course, along the streets of the the Dean, men are said to be "mo neyed men," or metropolis (we never read of London in polite jouras we sometimes see it spelt (as if the word itself nals), they were rehemently (everybody does everyfalse orthography) "mo nied." The author also condemns the use of "gifted," another formation of the same kind which at present is very much in vogue. Every man whose parts are to be praised is a gifted author, or speaker or preacher. Neither stances. But did they toss up their caps, and cry, of these words, however, is so bad as facultied, an abomination which prevails in some parts of New-England. "My second boy," we once heard a was that they toss up their caps, and cry, if sport, or exercise in the garden, led me to design and the stances. But did they toss up their caps, and cry, being for meals—twelve always the time for dimer—obviated in a great tree the necessity of int rinediates, and saved the petual cating into which income little onces fall, and digestive powers are impaired in their incipient a life sport, or exercise in the garden, led me to design and cating into which prevails in some parts of New-England. "My second boy," we once heard a was that they taken to do the condensation of th England. "My second boy," we once heard a doting father say, "is an uncommoly facultied child." As to talented, we promptly give it up as a useless innovation of recent origin. But we have per, that a horse 'commenced kicking.' And the uscless innovation of recent origin. But we have per, that a horse 'commenced kicking.' And the a word to say in behalf of gifted, which is not a printers seem to think it quite wrong to violate this neelogism at all, but of excellent use in classical rule. Repeatedly, in drawing up handbills for charsteching out like the line of Ba English literature, and its sanction by Johnson may ity sermons, I have written, as I always do, 'Divine English literature, and its sanction by Johnson may set at ease the conscience of the most fastidious service will tegin at so and so; but almost always I still counted as a for, because it "bit my to When seated at the table I was never asked wh purist. It, moreover, is in accordance with the it has been altered to 'commence;' and once I repurist. It, moreover, is in accordance with the it has been altered to 'commence;' and once I remainded or disliked sught that appeared there. It never analogy of good English usage, for nothing is more member the bill being sent back after proof, with a cocarred to ne whether I did or not. I never doubte but wint food envereint but with food envereint but with food envereint. manlegy of good English usage, for nothing is more common than to form an adjective in participal ferm from a noun, such as able-bodied, strong-minded, pillared, lettered (in the sense of learned), fanged, fated, and many others. Even the use of ither examples of the word, which is fast getting into our language. through the provincial press, is to creatuate, If bested English authority, although not common.

We agree better with Dean Alford in his comments on the application of the auxiliary verbs shall or will, which except in the practice of Englishmen (pure and simple), and educated persons property. 'Accordion' is another monster partonized by these verbs are simple. The property of the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which to build the recovered action which to build the recovered action which to build the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which to build the recovered action which to build the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which to build the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which to build the presuments of the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as which to build the recovered action which the provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as a provincial press, is to 'creatuate.' If jected, the steamch, and the nervous times are unionally given as a subject to the pressure are unionally given as a provincial pressure are unionally given as a p n New-England, presents an example of hopeless ized by these writers. Now arocetion, which of outusion. The author remarks that he never knew itself is an innocent word enough, means the being frames of whalebone, I never wore. n Englishman who misplaced those words; and called away from something. We might say, 'He luck, and with short sleeves. if he had been acquainted with this heaven-for. in our newspapers, arccalion means a man's calling yet I cannot recollect suffering saken country, as he deems it, he might have in life. If a shoemaker at his work is struck by lightning, we read, that 'while pursuing his aroca- wit tion, the electric fluid penetrated the unhappy man's

sked a person sprung of Irish blood, whether he tain admirable directions which the best writers worst may derive great benefit, and the public minuteness of its delineations may not precisely ac-Figure 1. Yet my friend is a sound and accurate English scholar, and I had never before, during all these rules is not to part with your common sense. The year after our marriage we removed to the years I had known him, discovered any trace of when you come to write. You need not make an tion which idiot of yourself, because you have a pen in your bleed convenience with elegance in a rehand. Be simple, be honest, be unaffected in your gree. Fact speaking and writing. Never use a long word speaking and writing. Never use a long word ture the city stretching at its feet. The interior where a short one will do. Call things by their its lofty ceiners, markie mantel-pieces, felding-right names; never smother your thought with a next more noticeable half a century since than cloud of phrases; let a spade be a spade, not a wellknown oblong instrument of manual industry; let home be home, not a residence; a place a place, not by wedded wife f' as in the church service. The a locality. Write much as you would speak; speak nswer is, "I will," implying volition, consent, de. as you think. With your inferiors, speak no coarser fear. "Help me, or I will drown," is an unmeaning combination of terms. "I shall," on the contrary, is used only in those cases where the things poken of are independent of our own will. "Next nesday I shall be one-and-twenty," an event quite. Tuesday I shall be one-and-twenty," an event quite talker who is always setting you right. If one says of the out of my own power. This is the use in the first that 10,000 men were killed in some battle, do not tell him that it was only 9,970. Allow for a little by ly the reason of the confusion which exists, "You and be not shocked with a certain degree of harmill," for example, is used when speaking to an. less embellishment, when no false impression is and art wh ther person of a matter out of the speaker's power either given or intended. Talk to please not rourand jurisdiction. "If you climb that ladder, you self, but your neighbor; give him the refreshment seen trowned." But "you shall " is said to another one who is equally ready to give or take; and who leaves his facts and his opinions on your memory; hall be punished." The same principle holds in gentleman in openness of demeaner, in simplicity of ase of the third person. For all announcements language, in freedom from singularity, if not by the word to be used. "Shall" is employed only in your speech and style, if not in the fashion of your cases where our own will, or choice, or power, ex. dress or your knowledge of etiquette. This is truly

philos is the well looped, who are a read that of the contract with the contract wit

would do well to take to heart, and from which the hospitality which they have shared, although the

traffic of cream and golden hanter. Our poultry peopled their territory with a prolific seal, and munificently gave us their eggs, their offspring, and themselves.

Mrs. Sigourney, it will be seen, writes out of the fullness of a good heart. She has no haughteur, little reserve, and is free from the skillful finenesses which a less natural person would have used in speaking of one's self. She pours out her feelings as if trusting in the sympathy of a friendly circle, with no fear of dainty and scornful critics before her eyes. Her childlike confidence of feeling, and an odd union of the naïve and the artificial in her style, stamp the volume as a peculiar, almost a unique, production. She had a vein of sportiveness, not quite amounting to humor, in her composition, which frequently jets out in these pages, but in rather too claborate a form, to have a uniformly pleasing effect. The account of the last days of Mrs. Sigourney by the editor presents a beautiful and touching seene. It is written with great feeling, and provided the threat to use force against the frequency of the control of the last days of Mrs. Sigourney by the editor presents a beautiful and touching seene. It is written with great feeling, and touching seene. and touching scene. It is written with great feeling and simplicity, without the exaggeration so common in memorials of the dead. The tendency of the whole volume is to place the character of her revered relative in a most favorable light, and it will perhaps form a more impressive monument to her womanly excellence, than any of the other productions of her pen.

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tions of her pen.

THE GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Professor William B. Webbawood, Ll. D. Webbawood, Ll. L. Webbawood, Ll. Ll. Webbawood, Ll. D. Webbawood, L not burdened with notes; nor does a cloud of exceptions obscure the leading points of the science.

Everything indeed that he says is to be taken on trust for he appears to no authority reports to the points of the points of the points. trust, for he appeals to no authority, reports no decision, and discusses no mooted questions. All is plain sailing, and the simple minded voyager may glide smoothly on, with no intimation of the whose beloved dead lie scattered upon a rocks, or whirlpools, or icebergs in the vicinity. By the fortunes of war and the will of the nation m At the same time, a mass of legal information is solemnly expressed the system of slavery concentrated in the volume which cannot be found destroyed. Not a word have they of estewhere in so brief a compass. It will doubtless gratulation, for did they not but last year frequently prove of convenience and utility as a grand amendment as an outrage and an eternal by to Union? Never has that parry given a word of book of reference in cases relating to the ordinary book of reference in cases relating to the ordinary run of business; but the man who should attempt to act as his own lawyer on the strength of its instructions, without resorting to competent advice, would it ever punsh in lands, clatter the competent advice, the competence of the compe would have a fool for his client.

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU. A BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE By WILLIAM J. GRAYSON. 12mo. pp. 15d. Harper & Brothers. The eminent man of whose life a fragmentary

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU. A BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE
By WILLIAM J. GRAYSON. 12mo. pp. 178. Harper a
Brothers.

The eminent man of whose life a fragmentary
outline is presented in this posthumous narrative.
will long be remembered for the graces and charms
of his private character, no less than for his devoted on the is presented in this posthumous narrative, will long be remembered for the graces and charms of his private character, no less than for his devoted loyalty to the cause of the Union at the very hight of Southern excitement and infatuation. Distinguished for his legal acumen, his literary accomplishments, and his admirable personal qualities, he commanded a wide influence in his native State, and was courted and beloved as one of the most brilliant ornaments of society in Charleston. From the first, he was a decided opponent of the revolutionary doctrines of Mr. Calhoun. He always maintained a firm resistance to the South Carolinian schemes of nullification and secession. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he nobly adhered to his principles. Among the prominent men in Charleston, he stood alone as the advocate of the Union. Yet he possessed so much personal attraction and influence, that no hand was raised against him. The weight of his character disarmed the malignity of the reign of terror. His death took place in the Spring of 1863, and the present memoir was drawn up seen after by one of his oldest and most intimate friends, who followed him to the was drawn up seen after by one of his oldest and most intimate friends, who followed him to the grave before its publication. It is now issued under the editorial superintendence of a gentleman in

be anxiously awaited in every sister State, and by every be anxiously awaited in every sister State, and by every citizen of the Republic.

While, on the 3d of April, 1865, we were triumphantly electing our noble chief magistrate, Gov. Buckingham, for the eighth time, the indontable and heroic soldiers of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Republic were marching into the capital city of the Amarching were capital city of the Chief Magistrates of our beloved Commonwealth was an interest city of the Union. Again we appeal to them to maintain the ideas of Liberty, Union and Progress.

Neither our principles nor our datter have changed, in their weapons and near a million colders of the Chief was provided in the principles of the Union party as they have been gallantly maintained by our armice in the field and our party of the Chief was provided with the capital city of th

grew levingly with the potato, and a pasture where our cows took their clover meals, repaying as in a barter-traffic of cream and golden butter. Our poultry peopled their territory with a profile zeal, and munificently gave us their eggs, their offspring, and themselves.

We may say "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

In the presence of the doubting and sneering foreign gave us their eggs, their offspring, and themselves.

der the editorial superintendence of a gentleman in this city, and forms an interesting, although imperfect tribute to the memory of the departed. A striking portrait of Mr. Petigru forms an appropriate frontispiece to the volume. strong it responded to the vast demands of its leaders in the council and the field. The just terms of settiment have been a thousand times indicated, and we do not permit ourselves to doubt for a moment that the noble body of men whom our votes have aided to plose in charge of the National Government will be calm, deliberate, just and unshaken. To trific away, or leave insecure the results of the war, would be a crime equal to the infamous treason that brought it upon as. Our honor as a people is solemily staked before God and the world upon full protection and equal and exact justice to all men—and more especially to those who need it most—the poor, the ignorant and oppressed, of whatever color, race or religion. Failing in this, no glory is left us.

To all patriots who would maintain liberty and justice is left us.

To all patriots who would maintain liberty and justice among nen; who would defeat the incidious assaults of the allies of secession upon our national debt; who would reaffirm the justice, necessity, and giory of the war; who would honor the defenders of our liberties and secure to them all just dues and pensions; who would honor and protect use long steadiest Union men of the South; who would urge the contraction of our currency and a return to lower prices, who would vigilinity equalize taxation and grard against superfluous expenses; and who would raber to carry our native country onward in liberal and truly democratic ideas, we say, rise up and work!

The candidates who are presented for your suffrages are eminently cutilled to your support. Faithful to principles during all the controversies which have agitated the country, they have especially been foremost among those who bavesustained the Government during the fiery trials of the war. The name of ten Hawley needs no introduction. Entering the ranks of the volunteer force at the very opening of the conflict he stood the brunt of battle till the last Rebel had laid down his arms. Rising, step by step in military gradation, his

Guilty of Murder in the Piret Begree. Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 2, 1866.

Samuel Covert, who has been on trial at Lebanon, Ohio, for the murder of the Rosse family at Deerfield, in December, 1864, was this morning found onlity of murder in the first degree